

Manufacturing Interests of the United States

Interesting Statistics Showing the Industrial Growth of the Nation.

| | 1900 | 1890 | 1880 | 1870 |
|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Number of establishments..... | 112,726 | 85,415 | 62,342 | 42,148 |
| Capital..... | \$1,514,944,087 | \$1,049,136,486 | \$749,272,006 | \$518,238,769 |
| Salaries of officials, clerks, etc., number..... | 297,530 | 149,509 | 103,000 | 67,000 |
| Salaries..... | \$104,837,581 | \$69,583,336 | \$47,000,000 | \$31,000,000 |
| Wage earners, number..... | 4,381,413 | 3,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 1,600,000 |
| Total wages..... | \$2,300,274,921 | \$1,591,223,421 | \$1,047,760,736 | \$725,844,340 |
| Men, 16 years and over..... | 1,138,712 | 820,000 | 580,000 | 400,000 |
| Women, 16 years and over..... | 1,001,741 | 700,000 | 500,000 | 350,000 |
| Children, under 16 years..... | 1,240,960 | 680,000 | 420,000 | 250,000 |
| Wages..... | \$231,746,584 | \$158,852,000 | \$103,621,000 | \$67,000,000 |
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | \$13,068,100 | \$8,600,000 | \$5,000,000 | \$3,000,000 |
| Cost of materials used..... | \$7,300,544,507 | \$5,162,862,000 | \$3,200,823,549 | \$2,148,427,242 |
| Value of products, including government work and exports..... | \$12,040,032,628 | \$8,772,477,583 | \$5,369,579,191 | \$3,432,725,442 |

Inclusive, for comparative purposes, of government establishments in the District of Columbia having products valued at \$2,887,355; the statistics of such establishments for 1890 not being separable.

Inclusive proprietors and firm members, with their salaries; number only reported in 1900.

Not reported separately.

Not reported.

Washington, D. C.—The above table presents in concrete form the essential results of the twelfth census relative to manufactures, and gives a general view of the progress of our industries. The work of compiling the manufacturing statistics has not just reached the stage where the presentation of accurate facts as contained in this table are possible, and while there have of course been some changes since the date of taking the census yet it is safe to base the manufacturing figures of the country on these, to which might be added probably an increase of ten per cent.

Beginning with the census of 1850 the government has included in the statistics gathered figures relating to the manufacturing industries. The table given above does not include these figures further back than 1870, but for purposes of comparison we give a few of them here that the growth of the full half century may be noted. Going back from 1870 to 1850 we find in the latter year 453 manufacturing institutions in the country, and in 1870 there were but 122,025. In 1890 the total capital invested in manufacturing establishments amounted to \$1,049,136,486; the total value of wages paid, \$1,591,223,421; the total value of raw material consumed, \$1,047,760,736; and the total manufactured product amounting to a value of \$1,514,944,087. Going back another ten years to 1850 we find the total capital invested at that time was but \$518,238,769; the total wages paid \$725,844,340; the raw materials consumed, \$518,238,769; and the value of the manufactured product, \$1,047,760,736.

Heavy Increases.

Mr. S. N. D. North, the chief statistician for manufactures, in commenting on the remarkable advance in our manufacturing interests, said:

"It will be observed that, in comparison with the figures of the census of 1850, there has been an increase in capital invested approximating ninefold; in the average number of wage-earners about five and one-half fold; in the amount of wages paid about tenfold, and in value of products about thirteenfold. This is an unusually remarkable showing when we consider that the population of the country has increased in the meantime but about two and one-quarter fold. While these comparisons must be made with many reservations, they nevertheless afford, in all the items except that of capital invested, an approximate exhibit of the enormous increase in manufactures which occurred in the United States in the last half of the nineteenth century. They are particularly suggestive as an indication of the increasing productive capacity of labor, due chiefly to the increased effectiveness of machinery and the largely increased investment of capital. The apparent value of products per wage-earner has increased from \$1.065 in 1850 to \$2.451 in 1900."

The table given at the head of this article does not include the small establishments with an annual value of products of less than \$500. Of these there are a total of 127,419, with an invested capital of \$44,388,065, employing 55,128, to whom is paid \$2,122,126 in wages annually, and turning out an annual product valued at \$29,724,643.

The Large Industries.

Public interest naturally centers in the large industries, and what each contributes to the grand total of our manufactured products together with the number of wage-earners to whom they give employment and the amount of wages paid them. The following summary gives much of this information in a condensed form with the industries arranged in alphabetical order:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| Agricultural implements—Number of establishments, 715; capital invested, \$7,707,501; wage earners employed, 46,822; wages paid, \$2,122,126; value of annual product, \$101,267,428. | Boots and shoes—Establishments, 1,600; capital, \$101,736,223; employees, 142,922; wages, \$50,175,882; cost of materials, \$108,904,054; annual product, \$261,028,590. | Carrriages and wagons—Establishments, 7,622; capital, \$13,187,828; employees, 62,540; wages, \$28,814,911; cost of materials, \$56,676,072; annual product, \$121,627,276. | Cars and general railroad shop construction—Establishments, 1,306; capital, \$119,580,273; employees, 123,660; wages, \$96,062,329; cost of materials, \$109,830,031; annual product, \$218,208,277. | Dairy products (cheese, butter and condensed milk)—Establishments, 9,351; capital, \$58,491,791; employees, 12,800 (does not include firm members of class); wages, \$1,169,000; cost of raw materials, \$109,139,301; annual product, \$121,183,588. | Chemical products—Establishments, 1,740; capital, \$28,129,441; employees, 46,706; wages, \$21,799,251; cost of raw materials, \$124,043,877; annual product, \$202,182,394. | Clay products—Establishments, 6,422; capital, \$17,032,232; employees, 106,013; wages, \$39,524,070; cost of raw materials, \$6,839,940; annual product, \$22,906,134. | Coke—Establishments, 241; capital, \$36,642,073; employees, 16,990; wages, \$7,068,726; cost of raw materials, \$19,066,522; annual product, \$35,569,446. | Cordage and twine—Establishments, 105; capital, \$22,275,470; employees, 13,114; wages, \$4,113,132; cost of raw materials, \$26,622,000; annual product, \$7,849,661. | Cotton manufactures—Establishments, 1,001; capital, \$467,240,187; employees, 202,861; wages, \$88,089,762; cost of raw materials, \$176,561,027; annual product, \$308,188,613. | Flour and grain mills—Establishments, 25,206; capital, \$23,714,104; employees, 37,073; wages, \$17,705,418; cost of raw materials, \$476,528,345; annual product, \$60,719,088. | Gas illuminating and heating—Establishments, 877; capital, \$67,000,660; employees, 48,490; wages, \$12,456,360; cost of raw materials, \$30,936,350; annual product, \$7,710,685. | Glass—Establishments, 302; capital, \$61,623,901; employees, 66,811; wages, \$36,529,748; |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|

decrease in the value of her manufactured product during the ten years between 1890 and 1900. The following table shows the rank in manufactures and population, the number of establishments, number of employees and value of annual product of the several states arranged in order of the rank in manufactures of the different states for the year 1900:

| State | Rank | Population | Number of Establishments | Employees | Value of Annual Product |
|-----------|------|------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| New York | 1 | 21,200,000 | 28,629 | 880,002 | \$1,276,766,000 |
| Penn. | 2 | 12,115,000 | 23,135 | 723,884 | \$1,252,104,431 |
| Mass. | 3 | 2,349,000 | 20,399 | 356,710 | \$1,239,671,106 |
| Ill. | 4 | 2,349,000 | 20,399 | 356,710 | \$1,239,671,106 |
| Ohio | 5 | 2,349,000 | 20,399 | 356,710 | \$1,239,671,106 |
| Calif. | 6 | 1,754,000 | 18,754 | 324,975 | \$1,234,424,784 |
| Ind. | 7 | 8,181,000 | 16,666 | 278,123,140 | \$1,234,424,784 |
| Wis. | 8 | 2,349,000 | 16,666 | 278,123,140 | \$1,234,424,784 |
| Mich. | 9 | 18,870,000 | 16,666 | 278,123,140 | \$1,234,424,784 |
| Conn. | 10 | 1,754,000 | 16,666 | 278,123,140 | \$1,234,424,784 |
| Pa. | 11 | 11,114 | 16,666 | 278,123,140 | \$1,234,424,784 |
| Rhode Is. | 12 | 1,754,000 | 16,666 | 278,123,140 | \$1,234,424,784 |
| Kan. | 13 | 1,754,000 | 16,666 | 278,123,140 | \$1,234,424,784 |
| Neb. | 14 | 1,754,000 | 16,666 | 278,123,140 | \$1,234,424,784 |
| Del. | 15 | 1,754,000 | 16,666 | 278,123,140 | \$1,234,424,784 |
| Ark. | 16 | 1,754,000 | 16,666 | 278,123,140 | \$1,234,424,784 |
| La. | 17 | 1,754,000 | 16,666 | 278,123,140 | \$1,234,424,784 |
| Tex. | 18 | 1,754,000 | 16,666 | 278,123,140 | \$1,234,424,784 |
| N. H. | 19 | 1,754,000 | 16,666 | 278,123,140 | \$1,234,424,784 |
| Vt. | 20 | 1,754,000 | 16,666 | 278,123,140 | \$1,234,424,784 |
| N. J. | 21 | 1,754,000 | 16,666 | 278,123,140 | \$1,234,424,784 |
| Me. | 22 | 1,754,000 | 16,666 | 278,123,140 | \$1,234,424,784 |
| Mont. | 23 | 1,754,000 | 16,666 | 278,123,140 | \$1,234,424,784 |
| Id. | 24 | 1,754,000 | 16,666 | 278,123,140 | \$1,234,424,784 |
| Wyo. | 25 | 1,754,000 | 16,666 | 278,123,140 | \$1,234,424,784 |
| Utah | 26 | 1,754,000 | 16,666 | 278,123,140 | \$1,234,424,784 |
| Nev. | 27 | 1,754,000 | 16,666 | 278,123,140 | \$1,234,424,784 |

The first seven states as enumerated in the above table held the same relative rank in point of manufacturing in 1890 as in 1900, though they changed somewhat in their rank as to population. Among the states which made notable advances in point of rank may be mentioned Indiana, which stood number 11 in 1890 and number 8 in 1900, with a product valued at \$226,825,082 in the former year and \$378,123,140 in the latter year; Louisiana, number 26 in 1890 and 22 in 1900, with a product valued at \$57,806,713 in the former year and \$121,183,588 in the latter.

Growth in the States.

But the development of manufacturing interests may be studied in an even more certain way than by noting the changes in rank of the several states between the dates of the last two census takings. In 1890 Arizona was turning out manufactured products to the value of only \$947,547, while in 1900 her manufactured products were valued at \$21,215,189; in 1890 Colorado manufactured products to the value of only \$42,480,205, while in 1900 her factories produced goods to the value of \$102,830,137; New York in 1900 manufactured goods to the value of \$1,276,766,000, while in 1890 her factories produced goods to the value of only \$1,271,577,671. And so it is possible to go down through almost the entire list of states, each showing a heavy increase in the total value of manufactured products between the two dates, and each adding its part to the grand total of increase. In the southern states the increase is especially noticeable, and the past decade seems to have marked a new era in their industrial development and prosperity.

WRIGHT & PATTERSON.

AMERICAN STORE IN AFRICA.

Established by a New York Firm and Had a Great Bargain Sale on Opening Day.

A New York firm owned, for years, two barks which plied in the Liberian trade, visiting also towns of importance elsewhere along the coast. These vessels were well known in this country among all who were interested in the emigration of American negroes to Liberia, states the New York Sun.

The largest number of emigrants from the southern states who removed to the land of their fathers sailed on these vessels, each of which had a comfortable little cabin and good accommodations for 40 or 50 passengers. The New York firm discontinued this service for some years, as the profits had considerably diminished, but awhile ago it resumed the trade, and now sends merchandise to traders of Sierra Leone and Liberia, taking in exchange the coffee, palm oil and other products of those countries, but has also opened a store at Monrovia, the capital of Liberia.

Two young men are in charge of this store, which is filled from top to bottom with American goods of all sorts required by the Liberian trade. It is a distinctively American store, where nearly everything is bought from a dress pattern to a keg of nails.

The Liberians like American goods, and our products are proving that they can hold their own in competition with any European products in the African market.

The women of Monrovia are as fond of shopping as their American sisters. On the opening day the two young men in charge had a very busy time, for the store was thronged from morning till night.

All the shoppers of the little city were out to see what the store had to offer. They came with considerable cash in their pockets and made inroads in the stock.

A great variety of articles was sold, among them being over 300 dress patterns, many combining cheapness with durability, while other dresses were of the best quality that the Monrovia market demands.

The new store had a great send off. It is not expected that its daily sales will often be as large as those of the opening day, but at last the business was thriving and the American store had become an institution of the town.

Some of the great department stores of New York had a much humbler beginning, and if Monrovia develops as its citizens hope it will do, the new enterprise is likely to keep pace with the growth of the capital.

JULIUS STERLING MORTON.

Death of J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture During Second Cleveland Administration.

Chicago, April 28.—J. Sterling Morton, former secretary of agriculture, died at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Lake Forest, at the home of his son, Mark Morton. For several weeks Mr. Morton had been gradually failing. The nature of his sickness had not been determined, and a week ago he was brought from his home at Nebraska City, Neb., to Lake Forest, for medical attendance. The change brought no improvement, and he failed gradually until death came.



JULIUS STERLING MORTON.

The arrangements for the funeral are as yet incomplete, but it has been determined that services will be held at Lake Forest at two o'clock Tuesday afternoon, after which the remains will be removed to Mr. Morton's country home at Arbor Lodge, near Nebraska City, where services will be held on Wednesday afternoon.

Nebraska City, Neb., April 28.—The illness of Secretary Morton dates from last November, when he contracted a severe cold while speaking at the stock show in Chicago. The cold ran into an attack of the grip, and Mr. Morton was in a hospital for some time. When he was able to go so, he returned to his home in this city, where he suffered a relapse. After a partial recovery, he left, early in March, for the City of Mexico, expecting the trip to restore his health. During his stay in the southern country a disease of the bronchial arteries developed, and he returned north.

He suffered severely on the return journey and reached his home with his general health much impaired. Three weeks ago Mr. Morton returned to Chicago in the hope of securing the services of a specialist. The condition of his throat again became aggravated, and a week ago he suffered an attack of apoplexy. From this attack he rallied but little. His immediate death, however, according to Dr. Ginn, his local physician, was due to an inflammation of the bronchial arteries.

Julius Sterling Morton.

Washington, April 28.—Julius Sterling Morton was in Washington for four years as secretary of agriculture in President Cleveland's second administration. He was a man of steadfast convictions, unflinching honesty and undoubted ability. By nature a controversialist, Mr. Morton came to the cabinet with many fixed ideas about the government service. He was a practical farmer, and ran his department along practical lines, but, nevertheless, not without many squabbles. He regarded the distribution of seeds as paternalistic, and on that subject found himself in opposition to congress. The ex-secretary was the author of arbor day, April 22, which began to be observed generally during his incumbency as head of the department of agriculture, and is now generally observed by farmers. His constant motto was to "plant trees," having it stamped in large letters under a picture of a tree on his stationery.

He was an inveterate letter-writer. He found great enjoyment in answering correspondence from farmers, and it was an unusual occurrence for him to call newspaper men into his office to read the answers he was writing to farmers, often giving out portions of them for publication. The ex-secretary was exactly 70 years old, yesterday having been the anniversary of his birthday. He was of Scotch descent. He was born in Jefferson county, New York, but his parents moved to Chicago when he was very young. He was a graduate of Union college, N. Y. Mr. Morton was connected with a time with the Detroit Free Press and the Chicago Times, and then located at Belleville, Neb., in November, 1854, where, in April following, he issued the first number of the Nebraska City News. He was elected to the territorial legislature in 1857, and was appointed secretary of the territory in 1858 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas B. Cuming, and served until May, 1861, part of the time as acting governor. He was elected to congress in 1860, but was unseated as the result of a contest. He was four times nominated by his party as governor of Nebraska, but was defeated each time. He was a stalwart "gold man," and his falling out with William Jennings Bryan, whose political aspirations he vigorously opposed, was identified officially with many agricultural and horticultural organizations.

HE STRANGLED HIMSELF.

Martin Lynch, Charged with Wife Murder, Commits Suicide, by Hanging, in His Cell.

Cleveland, O., April 27.—Martin Lynch, who was arrested a few days ago, charged with the murder of his wife at the home of the couple, 603 Todd street, committed suicide early Saturday morning in his cell at the county jail by hanging himself from the door knob. The knob was more than three feet from the floor. Lynch had carefully tied a sheet to the knob and then the other end about his neck. In order to accomplish his purpose it was necessary for him to sit down on the floor of his cell and slowly strangle himself to death.

Death of a Pioneer Railroad Builder.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 28.—Morris Hickey, a pioneer railroad builder, one of the originators of the Hannibal railroad in Missouri, died here yesterday, aged 77. He always enjoyed robust health until one year ago.

An Unsuccessful Search.

London, April 28.—The British cruiser Thames has returned to Greenock after having covered 3,300 miles in her search for the missing Allan Liner Huronian. Her efforts were without result.

Mrs. Julia A. Harper Dead.

New York, April 27.—Mrs. Julia A. Harper, widow of James Harper, founder of the publishing firm of Harper & Brothers, of New York, in 1844-45, is dead at her home in this city from heart failure.

Passed Free of Duty.

New York, April 27.—The antique Bible bound in gold, the corner set with precious stones and owned by J. Pierpont Morgan, has been passed by the customs authorities free of duty.

FAREWELL TO THE NINTH.

Gave a Glowing Compliment to the Military Arm of the Government.

Manila, April 28.—At a farewell banquet here to the officers of the Ninth infantry, Acting Civil Governor Luke E. Wright paid a glowing tribute to the military forces. He said the army under circumstances of surprising difficulty had paved the way for the work of the civil authorities, and that only a few cases of friction between the two branches of government had occurred. He said that Gen. Chaffee, whose opinion might at times have differed from those of the civil authorities, had been a most loyal supporter of civil rule.

Replying to Civil Governor Wright, Gen. Chaffee said that the officers of the army knew that their duty to the country demanded their utmost efforts to sustain the civil authorities, and to suppress the rebellion.

GEN. GRANT'S EXPEDITION.

Rebels in the Island of Samar Making Haste to Surrender to the Americans.

Manila, April 28.—Gen. Fred D. Grant's expedition, in the gunboats Taseo and Florida, several steam launchers and native lighters, has ascended the Gaudara river, in the island of Samar, and has brought the insurgent leader, Guevarra, and his entire command down the coast. Guevarra's command consists of Rafael Sebastian, Abaki and 28 other officers, 189 men and 161 rifles.

Three hundred insurgents, with 131 rifles were expected to arrive at Catibagan, Samar, yesterday, to surrender formally to the American authorities.

Three hundred holmen, 28 of them armed with rifles, surrendered Saturday at Sulat, also in Samar.

Guevarra succeeded Gen. Lukban to the command of the insurgent forces in Samar, when the latter was captured last February. He announced his intention to surrender last March.

Surrender of the Ladrone Leader.

Rufo.

Manila, April 28.—Capt. L. W. V. Kennon, of the Sixth infantry, reports from the Island of Negros the surrender of the ladrone leader, Rufo, with 158 officers and men of his command, together with 12 guns, 140 bolos, seven spears and a few revolvers and daggers. Capt. Kennon says this surrender means the opening up of the whole of the southern coast of the Island of Negros. After Papa Isio, Rufo was the most important ladrone chief on the island. He promises to force Papa Isio and his few remaining followers to surrender. Papa Isio was appointed a colonel in the insurgent army by Gen. Malvar one year ago.

ADMIRAL AND MRS. SCHLEY.

The Guests of the City of Memphis Where They are Receiving an Elaborate Entertainment.

Memphis, Tenn., April 28.—Rear-Admiral and Mrs. W. S. Schley arrived here over the Southern railway yesterday afternoon, and were at once driven to their rooms at the Gayoso hotel. A reception committee met the visitors at Grand Junction and escorted them to Memphis.

Several hundred people were at the union station to bid them welcome. Admiral Schley will be the guest of the city until Wednesday night, when he will visit several cities in Mississippi. This morning a parade will be given in honor of the admiral and his wife. In the afternoon a silver service will be presented to him, and in the evening a banquet will be spread at the Gayoso hotel.

Tuesday morning there will be a reception at the cotton exchange, and in the afternoon a regatta excursion on the Mississippi river. At night there will be a grand ball under the auspices of the ladies of Memphis.

STEVE ELKINS' WAR SERVICE.

The Senator Eligible to Membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Washington, April 28.—The attention of the war department has been directed to the statement which recently appeared in print that Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, had seen no military service. The records show that Senator Elkins saw service in the west as captain of Company H, Seventy-seventh enrolled Missouri militia, which, by direction of Gen. John M. Schofield, was placed under the orders of United States officers, and was honorably discharged therefrom in 1864. A regulation of the G. A. R. admits to membership those who served in state regiments that were called into service and were subject to orders of general officers between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, and under this regulation Senator Elkins became a member of the grand army post at Elkins, W. Va.

Accidentally Shot.

Kansas City, Mo., April 28.—William W. Carr, aged 37 years, one of the best-known telegraph operators in the west, was accidentally shot yesterday, and instantly killed while visiting his parents at Eudora, Kas.

Carr was alighting from a buggy when he tripped, discharging his shotgun. He received the contents of both barrels directly over the heart. Mr. Carr had been connected with the Associated Press in Topeka since 1892 and had worked at Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and other western points. He leaves a widow.

Child Burned to Death.

Mattoon, Ill., April 27.—Algie, the three-year-old son of Wesley Hicks near Isabel, found a box of matches while his mother was in the yard. The child's clothing was ignited and before aid arrived he was burned to death.

Attempt to Blow Up Power Canal.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 27.—A special to the News from Niagara Falls says an attempt has been made to blow up the power canal on the Canadian side by dynamite.

PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME.



DANGEROUS KIDNEY DISEASES CURED

Pe-ru-na Creating a National Sensation in the Cure of Chronic Ailments of the Kidneys.

Major T. H. Mars, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry regiment, writes from 1425 Dunning street, Chicago, Ill., the following letter:

"For years I suffered with catarrh of the kidneys contracted in the army. Medicine did not help me any until a comrade who had been helped by Pe-ru-na advised me to try it. I bought some at once, and soon found blessed relief. I kept taking it four months, and am now well and strong and feel better than I have done for the past twenty years. Thanks to Pe-ru-na. T. H. Mars.

Mr. John Vance, of Hartford City, Ind., says: "My kidney trouble is much better. I have improved so much that everybody wants to know what medicine I am using. I recommend Pe-ru-na to everybody and some have commenced to use it. The folks all say that if Dr. Hartman's medicine cures me it must be great."—John Vance.

Mr. J. Brake, of Petroska, Ontario, Canada, writes: "Four years ago I had a severe attack of Bright's disease, which brought me so low the doctor said nothing more could be done for me. I began to take Pe-ru-na and Manalin, and in three months was a well man, and have continued so ever since."—J. Brake.

At the appearance of the first symptoms of kidney trouble, Pe-ru-na should be taken. This remedy strikes at once the very root of the disease. It at once relieves the catarrhal kidneys of the stagnant blood, preventing the escape of serum from the blood. Pe-ru-na stimulates the kidneys to excrete from the blood the accumulating poison, and thus prevents the convulsions which are sure to follow if the poisons are allowed to remain. It gives great vigor to the heart's action and digestive system, both of which are apt to fail rapidly in this disease. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh of the kidneys simply because it cures catarrh wherever located. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Take a dose of Prickly Ash Bitters at night when you go to bed and you will feel bright and vigorous next morning. It will insure you a copious and healthy movement of the bowels, improved appetite and digestion and increased energy in body and brain. Sold everywhere at \$1.00 per bottle.